

MAINE FARMER

AND JOURNAL OF THE USEFUL ARTS.

BY MARCIAN SEAVEY.]

"Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man."

[E. HOLMES, Editor.]

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THE FARMER.

HALLOWELL, TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 26, 1838.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

During last week the weather was very warm.—The ground being well drenched with rain which fell a few days before it, gave a new start to vegetation which was in a very flourishing condition. But never within our recollection, did we see so good a prospect for an abundant harvest in this part of the country, as there is at this time; and if the weather continues as favorable as it has been for the last four weeks, and no providential accident befalls the crops, we shall gather in next fall the most abundant harvest that was ever known in this State. Maine will raise her own bread—she will redeem herself from the imputation of being tributary to the South for the staff of life—she will in this respect declare her independence, and that too in a manner which will be "a caution" to those who have heretofore shipped their flour into our State and drained from our pockets the very last shilling, who have carried hundreds of thousands yearly of the hard earnings of the people of this State, to enrich the aristocratic planters of the South.

But what will be the consequence of this state of things. It will be that the whole current of our wealth which is now flowing to the south, will be changed so as to flow into our back country among our farmers; and will enable those whose farms are in a state of decay to repair them—and those who are in debt to discharge their liabilities and redeem their farms from Mortgage, and those who are already independent, to purchase some of the excellent and productive wild land in the interior of our State, to settle their sons on. Its influence would be felt in every part and portion of our State, and by men of all classes and professions. It will produce a new era in our existence. We should become the most wealthy and independent State in the Union.

Mulberry and Sugar Beet.

We have read the Report of the Committee of Congress on the culture of the Mulberry and Sugar Beet, & had it not been for the resolve which accompanies it, should have derived much pleasure from learning the fact that Congress or some of the members at least, are alive to the interest of agriculture—are men who have an eye to the public good, and can clearly discern, what means will, to the greatest extent, advance the public interest and render us rich and independent, as a nation. But when we read the resolve it reminded us, forcibly, of the man who talks largely of charity and benevolence, but when his hand goes to his pocket, it always comes out empty. In their report they tell us that more than thirty-seven and a half millions of dollars was taken from the pockets of our citizens in 1836, and sent to foreign countries to pay for silk and sugar: and it appears to be their great object throughout their whole report to save this vast amount of money in our own country—to grant inducements to our citizens to raise their own silk and their own sugar. If we have any understanding in the matter, the resolve comes entirely short of the object they appear so desirous to accomplish. The dis-

tribution of thirty seven and a half millions of dollars annually, in addition to our present circulating medium, is an item in our national policy of no small importance, and if necessary the means to accomplish it, should in some degree be commensurate to the advantages to be derived. The committee appear to be desirous that the country should possess the advantages derived from the culture of the mulberry and sugar beet; but not at the expense of the Government. The resolve provides, "That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized gratuitously to lease, for the cultivation of the mulberry or sugar beet, for the term of ten years, any lot or land belonging to the United States, and not included in the unlocated or public lands."

Can men be found who are qualified to raise the mulberry or sugar beet, that will go on to land under a lease which will give them only time to get a mulberry plantation fairly into a profitable condition, and then be liable to be driven from it and lose all their labor and perhaps all their estate, or to pay such price for it as Congress might please to set, thus paying for the improvement they themselves have made. And as the business is yet in its infancy, it is to be in some degree experimental, and if losses should occur or seasons be unfavorable, a man might not in the term of the lease be half remunerated for the outlay of the business. If the subject is worth the notice of Congress, at any rate it is worth a few paltry acres of land. Why not then give a full and complete title instead of the proposed lease.

In order to show the views of the Committee we make the following extract from their report which we think will be read with interest.

Whenever a new enterprise is projected in this country, one argument is used which merits consideration, and that is this: that, on account of the cheapness of labor in Europe, the citizens here can never compete with the producers there. This objection is more specious than solid, and derives its importance from the want of comprehensive view of the subject. That mere manual labor is cheaper in Europe than in this country, is unquestionable; but that the specific amount of the result of labor from specific sum is greater there than here, is denied. In Europe the excessive taxes and other burdens imposed upon the producer are so much deducted from the price of labor; besides, the comparatively amount produced by an ignorant people in a state of semi-vassalage, unnerved by their degradation, and influenced by the many considerations that stimulate the citizens of a free country like ours, is vastly in favor of the latter; add to these the fact, that the use of machinery is much more extensive and powerful here than it is in pauper-ridden Governments of the old world; here, every inducement that can be suggested by enterprise and ambition and wealth is held out to encourage the invention and use of labor-saving and labor-doing machines; there, every discouragement presents itself: here, every successful invention enriches the country and meets with the kind feelings of the Government and the people; there, an improvement in machinery, the invention of a horse-rake, of the use of the cradle, throws thousands out of employment, greatly swells the pauper-list, and is greeted with mobs and rebellion. These reflections are amply supported by the history of the cotton manufacture in this country. Amongst the many interests which it is the duty of Government to encourage, none

should be pre-eminent to those of agriculture, which, indeed, have been too long neglected, both by Government and people. "Politicians," in the eloquent language of Mr. Allen's New York report, "may speculate upon the influence which free institutions or a partisan administration may have upon the prosperity of a country; commercial men may extol the advantages of an extended foreign commerce; manufactures may claim pre-eminence in conferring independence upon their country; and literature may arrogate the exclusive credit of rendering a community enlightened & polished; yet, after all, agriculture constitutes the broad base upon which the whole superstructure of society depends for support. If that languishes, either for want of the protection and patronage of the constituted authorities, or from the inattention and lack of intelligence in its rural population, the Government becomes embarrassed, commerce crippled, and manufactures paralyzed." But agriculturists are arousing from their long slumber, and awaking to the true interests of themselves and their country; science and enterprise are pushing them to select whatever is best adapted to peculiar soils and climates, and will most benefit the cultivator and elevate his character and standing; and it is believed that the time is not distant when agriculture will take the first rank in character, as it is now in usefulness, and when young men of talents and education instead of engaging in some too-crowded profession, will devote their mental as well as physical energies to the cultivation of the soil, and find in that occupation the road to wealth, to honor, and to happiness.

The Magazine of Horticulture.

Is published monthly by Hovey & Co., Boston, at three dollars a year. It contains forty pages, which are well and judiciously filled with matter of interest to all who are in any way engaged in Horticultural pursuits. The fourth volume commenced in January, 1838, and fully sustains the high character possessed by the three volumes which preceded it. The proprietors of the Magazine have done much for the promotion of this science, and deserve a liberal patronage. They have issued a new prospectus, in which they say, "Did we not look forward to a far more extended circulation, and had we not good reason to suppose that all interested in the science would sooner or later come to our assistance, we should be induced to stop where we are." Their expectations ought not to be disappointed.

United States Agricultural Society.

Among the many propositions for Agricultural improvement, we have seen none which promises to be of more general utility, than the one contained in the following communication to the Cultivator. As all classes and profession, are more or less dependant on the success of Agriculture, for support, so every one ought to feel a degree of interest proportioned to his situation with regard to it.

We most cheerfully unite in each of the propositions of Mr. Robinson, and hope the subject will meet the cordial support of farmers in every part of the Union.

We made some suggestions in our paper last winter, on the subject of forming a State Agricultural Society, and as a national society will now probably be formed, we wish to call the attention of our readers to it again, hoping that it will be discussed at the quarterly and semi-annual meetings of County Agricultural Societies. It is cer-

tainly a matter of no small importance, not only to farmers but to the public, that the interest of Agriculture should be supported. Then let us be up and doing.

J. Buel.—Dear Sir,—WHAT CAN, WHAT MUST, WHAT SHALL WE DO, to elevate the standing of the cultivators of the soil? There is "something rotten in Denmark," that reeds ALL the energy of ALL the friends of agriculture, to eradicate from the community. A false pride pervades the land, and a false estimate is placed upon the value of that class of community, who are the very creators of, not only all wealth, but are the very basis and only foundation of all real wealth. What shall we do to bring about that happy state of society, that once pervaded the Roman empire, when he who cultivated the soil took the first rank among all trades and occupations? One of the best things that the friends of this whole country can do, is to make the science of agriculture take that rank that shall induce merchants and professional men to seek to make their sons farmers, instead of that worst of all manias that now pervades the farming community, and which induces the annual ruin of thousands of young men, by seeking to be what nature never intended them for.

"Willie is so weakly we must make a doctor of him." "And John has such a faculty for trade, that his father intends to set him up. Besides, you know, since he came home from school, he can't bear to go to work on the farm; and you know it 'ant so genteel as a merchant." These expressions and sentiments must be weeded out of every farmer's family. And he who can devise how it shall be done, how to change the public sentiment, so as to make the farmer and the farmer's wife and sons and daughters proud of being such, will be more deserving of the thanks of his country, than he who discovers how to destroy the grain worm; for of a truth, this is a worm that is eating out the very vitals of the community. It is the very cause of all the importations of wheat into the United States, and which have blotted our fair name as an industrious, agricultural nation. The commercial and professional part of society is overburdened with useless drones. The agricultural community are borne down with a consciousness that they are neglected by legislatures, and despised by the butterflies who flutter over them in British broadcloth, consuming the fruits of the sweat of their brow. And their mania that induces farmers to seek to ruin their offspring by seeking to make them genteel, unless counteracted, will do more to dissolve this Union, than high tariff and abolition united. An indolent mode of life, or a false pride, that makes a man ashamed to earn his own living with his own hands, is a fountain that will spread more seeds of corruption through the body politic, than all others.

What then shall we do? For do we can—Do we must, and let you and I say, do we will. Every thing must have a beginning. Suppose then that we begin with an endeavor to form an AMERICAN SOCIETY OF AGRICULTURE, the leading principle of which shall be to elevate the character and standing of the cultivators of the American soil; and whose members shall be pledged to the promotion of domestic industry, and particularly the growth of American wool and silk, by wearing manufactures of such; and to the promotion of agricultural schools, and the establishment and gratuitous circulation of agricultural papers.

And now, you being agreed with me, that a great good may be accomplished by such a society, the branches of which shall extend into every county of the Union, will you take it upon yourself to effect the first organization? Will you draft a constitution and nominate some gentleman who will act as the first president? (I suggest the Hon. H. L. Ellsworth, Washington.) Make every editor of an agricultural paper, and such others as you think proper, vice presidents.

A treasurer should be appointed to receive voluntary contributions towards forming a fund to defray necessary expenses of printing, &c., and sending abroad agricultural publications, and printing a splendid certificate of membership, which fathers would exultingly show their children as a mark of honor. A corresponding secretary should be appointed in every county and principal town,

who would be active in enlisting members, and communicating a mass of information to the principal secretary, &c. The grand object would be, to enlist such a mass of influential men in the society, that farming would become popular and fashionable or "more genteel employment."

A great good could also be accomplished by annual meetings of such a society. The delegates from every state, not only bringing together a vast amount of useful information, but rare and valuable seeds from every part of the Union for mutual exchange, and also curious specimens of vegetable and mineral products, which in time would form a most curious and unique cabinet of natural curiosities.

If the project is not visionary—if it can be carried into effect, do not let it rest. Your standing and influence will give a weight to the matter, that I, an individual but little known, cannot command. But my humble exertions and small means will be freely given to roll the ball ahead, when once started.

I think you can associate twenty gentlemen at least, with you in Albany, who will be willing to lend the influence of their names and form a nucleus, around which to form this great national bond of union and usefulness.

And if nothing else can be done, you can publish this communication, with an earnest, that every patron of the Cultivator would say to himself, something can, something must, something shall be done, to raise the character and standing of the whole agricultural community, and I will begin in my own family. I will teach my children that no other occupation is so profitable, so honorable, or so "genteel," as that of a farmer.

I do not often write so lengthily, but the manner in which you have honored my several communications, has led me to hope that I may still be useful, and I humbly hope withal, interesting to some of my agricultural friends.

I remain, most respectfully, your friend,
OLON ROBINSON.

REMARK.—Mr. Robinson's proposition meets our hearty approbation: and should it be favorably responded to by our contemporaries who conduct agricultural journals, and whose opinions upon the subject we respectfully solicit—we shall give it our cordial support—and devise some means, if others do not do it, to organize an association, "TO ELEVATE THE CHARACTER AND STANDING OF THE CULTIVATORS OF THE AMERICAN SOIL."—*Cond. Cultivator.*

TRANSPLANTING.

It is a great convenience, to say nothing of the profit, to fill up the vacant spots in the garden, where seeds did not come up, and where radishes and salads have been taken out for use, by transplanting some of the vegetables which must be removed in thinning out the rows. Nearly every plant raised in a kitchen garden thrives as well after transplanting as before, if the operation be properly performed. The soil in which the plant is set should be equal in richness to that from which it was taken. The roots should never be broken in taking them up; and to prevent this, put down a stiff case knife, or something similar to it, a short distance from the roots to loosen the earth, while you draw up the plant gently with the other hand. Immersing them into cold soap suds for 15 or twenty minutes, before setting them, will prevent the worms from injuring their roots. In setting, you should have some of your richest garden loam dried to a powder, and after making a hole with the dibble, and carefully setting the root therein, fill it up with the dry loam, rubbed as fine as it can be with the hand. Water them evening or morning for a few days. Transplanting may be done in this way in the hottest weather with safety; although we should prefer doing it in a cloudy day.

Our friend 'E. G. B.' in the Maine Farmer, tells Dr. Jackson that he never saw corn roots two feet deep, unless he or some one else carried them there. We can tell E. G. B. that we have seen corn roots running down from the surface deeper than his head or ours will lie when it is in the grave.—

How does he account for the fact that corn will stand the drought better than almost any thing else, if its roots run near the surface? They go deep after water. He is right in contradicting Dr. J. about manures going down—this is a nonsensical notion. If manures leak down, why in digging wells do we not find a terrible rich place somewhere beneath the surface? Is he sure he is right in the supposition that the salts of manure escape by evaporation? We suspect one theory is as wrong as the other, and that this is the reason that neither the air above us nor the earth far beneath us is ever found very rich with absconded manure. Nature contrives a way to keep manures on and top of the ground. This makes the soil.—*Gospel Banner.*

A little to fast br. Drew—or as Davy Crockett would say "you are barking up the wrong tree" although your friend 'E. G. B.' is a highly valued correspondent of our paper, he did not write the article you refer to. You are a yankee guess again.

We hope that our readers will not forget that frequent hoeing in dry weather, is both rain and manure, to garden vegetables.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

THE GRAIN WORM, &c.

MR. HOLMES:—In the Maine Farmer of the 1st and 8th inst., I find a communication from E. G. B., respecting the Grain Worm, and your note on the same, in which you state your belief "that he has given the true reason why some have failed in the same thing," (the application of lime and ashes.) You also state, "This shows the importance of close observation by all those who are experimenting, and care should be taken that right inferences should be drawn from what we see."

To the first sentence in your note, I most cheerfully subscribe, and would add, that Editors ought to be as careful how they endorse the opinions of their correspondents. To the opinion that he has given the true cause of the failure of all those who have tried lime and ashes by an application to the tops or heads of wheat plants, to any great degree of certainty, I object.

I will give my reasons for this. E. G. B. states that on one piece of wheat, after applying water, he applied the lime lightly four or six nights. He states also that the flies continued to lurk around it, yet when it was thrashed not a worm was to be seen; from this fact no doubt intending the inference that even a slight application of lime was effectual in preventing the wheat fly from depositing its eggs.

We will now turn to the testimony of C. T. Chase. He says, he "has seen the fly he observed, at work upon the heads of wheat coated with lime, with as much apparent satisfaction as it would upon those which had no lime about them." Here we see two gentlemen in observing the effects of lime on the operations of a fly which they both suppose to be the wheat fly, producing entirely different results. In one case it continues its operations apparently unimpeded by the lime, (no matter whether applied at the proper time to prevent damage or not;) in the other, they appeared to be shy of the heads coated with lime, and the result at harvest proved that they deposited no eggs.

These gentlemen, I presume, are equally worthy of credit. Mr. C. T. Chase I know, from long acquaintance, to be a man of the strictest veracity, and of careful and persevering scrutiny and of close observation; and candor also obliges us, in the absence of proof to the contrary, to give equal credence to E. G. B.

The different testimony of these gentlemen with respect to the effects of the application of lime, oblige us at once to have recourse to hypothesis, to reconcile their testimony. If we say they both

saw and observed the same kind of fly, we must suppose some different circumstances of time and place to produce this effect. And what are these circumstances? Are there any known facts to give light on this point, now at issue?

But if we suppose these gentlemen observed, each a different kind of fly, are there any distinguishing marks by which they can be known, or their different tastes, habits and appearances delineated?

Since reading E. G. B.'s communications, I have carefully looked over all that has been written on the subject of the Grain Worm, to which I have access; and that is considerable; and I am unable to find any such description of them, as would warrant one in deciding that the flies or worms seen by any two writers were the same. I find in the 5th vol. of the *Maine Farmer*, page 201, in an editorial article, the following: "We are satisfied it is no weevil, nor do we think it is the genuine grain worm, which makes such havoc with the wheat crop in New-York and Vermont. We think our correspondent H. K. is in the right with regard to the manner of its operations."

H. K. says, "I challenge any one to show that he ever so much as makes an incision through the hull."

"The fly that deposits the egg is a very small brownish fly, and I believe deposits its eggs in the crevice of the hull," &c.

Mr. C. T. Chase says of the fly he observed, "This fly is provided with an instrument like the sting of a bee, which it can contract or push out from the extremity of the abdomen." He describes it also "as of a deep orange color."

Now can we believe these gentlemen both observed the same kind of fly? In point of fact, instead of arriving to any tolerable degree of certainty, for practical purposes, it appears to me there is but one thing certain about it, and that is, that we have only arrived at the threshold of enquiry, unless there is some testimony behind the curtain which may give more light than any thing yet before the public.

My friend E. G. B. expresses much dislike at an idea of mine, 'that it would only be vanity and obstinacy in any one to speak with much confidence of any remedy for preventing the attacks of the grain worm.' Very well; I am willing to pass an 'expunging resolution' on the words, as far as respects him, and all others who may feel implicated by the charge; but at the same time I must say with respect to myself, should I express myself with much confidence as to any remedy by the application of lime or ashes to the tops of wheat plants, for preventing the depredations of the grain worm, 'vanity and obstinacy' would be too mild terms to describe the moral character of the expression.

I will tell my friend E. G. B. a short story for his instruction. A certain cabin boy was suspected by the ship's officers of throwing a broad axe overboard, and the mate charged it upon him. Why, says the boy, I can prove that the Captain has swallowed the axe. Indeed, says the mate, by whom will you prove it? By the captain, replies the boy. Done! says the mate. Captain, exclaimed the mate, the boy says he can prove by your own self, that you have swallowed the broad axe.—What's that boy?—I swallowed the broad axe, and you can prove it by me!—How is that? Why, sir, says the boy, didn't you tell me yesterday that broad axe lay hard in your stomach,—Pray how did you get it there, if you didn't? The crew gave a shout of applause, and the officers said no more about it; but the crew have not forgot it, to this day.

Friend E. G. B., when you charge me with making "wild expressions," think of the "stack of Black Cats," &c.

J. H. JENNE.

Peru, May, 1838.

MR. HOLMES:—Dear Sir, I saw in the *Maine Farmer*, Vol. 6, No. 15, an article headed Soaking or Preparing Seed Corn, in which it is stated that several who have tried the experiment of soaking in tar and rolled in plaster lost their crop. I have made use of tar in this way, to prevent the birds and worms from destroying the seed, first soak the seed in salt petre until it is well swelled, then put the corn in a trough, then turn on tar moderately warm, say a gill to four quarts, and stir the corn so that the tar will adhere to it; then stir in plaster as much as will stick to the kernel; in this way of preparing my corn, it has always come up well, and the birds and worms have not troubled it.

B—A—

Pittsfield, (Me.) June 2, 1838.

'PIE TIMBER IS PLENTY IN MAINE!'

MR. HOLMES,—Thus exclaimed a friend of mine at my table last winter, after being helped to a piece of Yankee pie. Well, this is truly encouraging, when our forests are diminishing so rapidly, that we have some kind of timber plenty; and not only so, but is rapidly increasing, as the pine and other kinds are diminishing.

But to the point, say ye,—we don't understand your lingo. I'll explain at once. I had helped my friend to a piece of *Ruta Baga Pie*. Yes,—*Ruta Bagas* make excellent pies,—and if you don't know the process, I'll tell you;—You have only to select your handsomest and sweetest *Rutas*—peel and slice them as usual to boil. Half boil them in clean water,—then shift the water and boil them until done. They must then be mashed and passed thro' a cullender, and the remainder of the process is just exactly like making a pumpkin pie. A little flour ought to be added after the milk, and stirred in; and if you wish to have them very rich, a little cream helps them much. Some people, I believe, rasp the raw turnip, and then make the pies; but I know nothing of the process, or the goodness of the pies.

The following are some of the principal facts respecting them:—many people like them as well as any one kind of pie, in common use,—It is not more than half the labor,—it requires less melasses than ordinary apple or pumpkin pies—and the turnip may be raised at less expense than almost any thing else for pies;—

And then, by raising turnips for your cows, your milk and cream all come from the turnip patch.—What a lot of pies friend Bowles' eleven hundred bushels of *Rutas* would make! They would almost feed an army! Huzza for Maine yet! the Illinois fever is easing off in this region.

Peru, 1838.

J. H. J.

PRESERVATION OF SHIP TIMBER, &c.

Our readers will recollect that we published, some time since a method for preserving timber from the dry rot. An improvement we perceive has been made which cheapens the process and renders it more efficient. We see that the proprietors of the invention have appointed James Treat, No. 4, Wall Street, New York, as General Agent.

By an advertisement we notice that a number of experiments have been made before Professor Renwick, L. L. D. Professor of Chemistry in Columbia College, New York, who says that the antiseptic properties of the article employed must act as a perfect protection when injected throughout.

Ship building is so natural a branch of the wealth of Maine, that we think, as before mentioned, this subject worthy the attention of all who are interested in it. If by this process the

common timber so abundant in Maine, can be rendered as durable as live oak—and we believe it can—it must add greatly to the value of our timber. An essential item in the building of a vessel is the labor of her first construction; now if by his process the same timber will last twice the length of time, it in the end amounts to a saving equal to the cost of the labor for building.—Is not so essential an item of saving worthy the attention of those interested? We give as farther evidence the following certificate from the British Government:—*Portland Advertiser*.

Certificate given by the British Government to Robert Bill.

"Timber prepared by Mr. Robert Bill was put into the dry rot pit in his Majesty's yard, Woolwich, where it remained for five years, and perfectly withstood the fungus-rot, whilst numerous other specimens were destroyed in a fifth part of that time. Other pieces were placed in the sea, by the master spipwright at Sheerness; and while wood, considered impervious to the gribble worm, was nearly eaten up, these remained untouched. Some specimens of timber, so prepared, were placed in the earth at his Majesty's yard, Deptford, one half their length being buried, and the other half protruding above ground, and pieces cut from the same tree, but unprepared, were put in competition with them; at the end of five years the former remained unchanged, the latter entirely destroyed. These experiments prove that the inferior sorts of timber may be made, at a small expense, far more durable than oak, or perhaps any known wood, from which great national benefits may be derived.

JOHN KNOWLES,

Secretary of the Navy Board.

THE AROOSTOOK.

"Eastward the star of empire takes its way."

We understand that Milford P. Norton, Esq. has just returned from this place, having selected sixty-two lots of land in townships Nos. 10 & 12 in the 5th Range, for a company of young men in the County of Somerset, to be commenced upon as soon as the Townships are surveyed.

We also understand that more or less persons pass through Bangor every day for the Aroostook, in search of settling lands, and upon all sides there is a general complaint, that the most important road leading from the Military road, to the Aroostook river, is not to be completed till next year.

The following extract from a letter from Dr. Holmes, just received, shows that all the surveyors have arrived on the Aroostook and are now busily engaged in their laborious duties.

GOSK' SETTLEMENT, MOUTH OF THE ST. CROIX —AROOSTOOK RIVER.

June 6th, 1838.

DEAR SIR:—After much toil and tribulation, to say nothing of a daily drenching, we arrived here last night and found that Dr. Whipple had arrived the night before. This Aroostook river is certainly the handsomest stream of water in all Maine, and the land, for the most part is excellent, though if a man wants a poor farm, he can find it here. I find the growth of the Intervals thus far, very different from that on the Sandy river, Kennebec and Saco. Firs, cedars, &c., which in those places indicate wet cold soil, are found thriving on low intervals and even upland swells.

It is no uncommon thing to see a cedar stretching himself up with a trunk from a foot to a foot and a half in diameter, and thirty or forty feet high before he puts out a limb, on high and dry land.—I wrote you that we came up the East branch and not the Sabois. While our hands were carrying across into Aroostook waters over a high swell nearly a mile long, I took a reconnoissance of the region round about, and discovered a bog in which the waters of the Aroostook and those of the Penobscot or rather the tributary, up which we came, both rise. At any rate, that is my present belief. "As we were in a hurry, and Capt. Parrot needed my men, I came down without further examination.

Next week I take the Birch and two men, (setting the others to exploring some townships below) and go up and level not only that place but also the La Powpisque Portage.

I understand that there are two or three companies below, all ready to come up logging this summer, but, learning that there are so many "Yankees" above, dare not come on.—*Bangor Whig*.

LEGAL.

BY MARCIAN SEAVEY.

COLLECTORS—Non-Resident Tax.

It appears by the communication of our correspondent that the town of Linneus was incorporated in 1836,—That seven or eight legal voters, not freeholders, applied to a Justice of the peace, who called a meeting, at which he was chosen Collector of taxes,—That he advertised the non-resident lands,—that the notice was twice made illegal by the neglect of one of the printers, and on the third advertisement, which was legal, he says,—"I proceeded to sell and sold but two or three lots, and adjourned the sale to next day—when I again offered the land for sale, and having no bids, two of the Selectmen who were present, directed me to sell for such Town Orders as might be offered, which I did,—and but few lots selling for Town Orders, they directed me to sell for School District Orders. I sold a few lots for School District Orders, and adjourned the sale to next day. There were only two of the three Selectmen present during the sale; those two seeing that the land would not sell for cash down—and as I had adjourned the sale twice, and could not lawfully adjourn again,—directed me to sell on a credit of five years, unless the land should be sooner redeemed by the proprietors; in which case payment should be made as fast as redeemed. I agreed that if the Town would agree to pay the printer's bills, I would wait for the remainder of the costs."

"Now Sir, the questions I would propound are as follows: 1st. Was the first meeting illegal on account of the signers of the request not being all freeholders? 2d. Was it right for me to sell on a credit, after being instructed by the Selectmen to do so? 3d. It has been suggested to me by a professional gentleman at Houlton, that the bills of the printers and of the Register of Deeds, are charges against the Town, but not against me personally—and that the printers and Register of Deeds can call upon the town for their pay, as I was acting in my official capacity, as Collector of the Town. If they cannot, can I collect their bills of the Town? P. P. B."

Ans. 1st. By reference to Statute passed March 6, 1826, it will be seen that the signers of the application are not required to be freeholders.

2d. The Selectmen possess no authority except what is granted by the statute or by a vote of the town at a legal meeting, and the town can confer no power which they do not themselves possess. Consequently the Selectmen had no more authority to direct you in the way and manner of selling the land, or dictate to you what you should receive in payment for taxes, than any other individuals. And if you receive any thing, in ordinary cases except the constitutional currency of the country, you do it at your peril. You are bound in such case to pay over to the town the full amount of the tax, however much you may lose by any article you have taken. But in the case under consideration you was perfectly justifiable in selling on a credit, because you had used all due diligence and followed the directions of the statute to the final end, and could not collect the tax in money, and if you had not taken the notes the tax would have been lost, and the town would be obliged to pay the cost, with your own fees. Therefore it is presumed, unless there is proof to the contrary, that you exercised all diligence, and acted from the emergency of the case, and made the best bargain for the town you could. They are therefore bound to accept that bargain, or lose the tax and pay the cost as we before stated.

3d. It is a settled point in law that a functionary acting within the power granted him by virtue of his office or appointment, by his acts, binds his principal, and not himself. But if he exceeds that power, the responsibility falls upon himself, and not upon his principal. In advertising the land you acted for the town, and within the power granted by virtue of your office, as collector, and they are bound to pay the expenses.

It is your duty to make and deliver the deeds, but we are not aware of any statute which requires you to pay for recording. That should be paid by the purchaser. Hence the Register of Deeds can have no claim on the town.

From the proceeds of the land sold for cash and for orders, it would have been right for you to have retained the amount of the expenses with your own commissions and pay the balance over to the town, which they would be bound to receive, and discharge the taxes.

It may be asked, what would be the effect in case a Collector proceeds exactly according to statute in the collection of non-resident tax, and no purchasers appear? The land cannot be sold. The law requires no impossibilities of any man, and in this case he has discharged his duty—he has acted within the power conferred on his office, and is thereby freed from all liability to collect said tax. And the Town is bound to pay all the cost, and the collector a reasonable compensation for his trouble.

MORTGAGE DEED.

The form of Mortgage Deed is in every particular the same as a Warrantee Deed, except the condition, which should follow the terms and condition of warrantee, as follows:

Provided nevertheless, That if I, the said A B, my heirs, executors or administrators, shall well and truly pay to the said C D, his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, the full and just sum of — dollars, on or before the — day of — next with lawful interest for the same until paid, then this deed, as also a certain bond or note, as the case may be, bearing even date with these presents, given by me to the said C D, conditioned to pay the same sum and interest at the time aforesaid, shall be void; otherwise remain in full force and virtue. *In witness whereof, &c.*

QUITCLAIM DEED.

The form given for Warrantee deed should be altered to a Quitclaim, as follows:

Know all men, &c. (as in the form for Warrantee,) — do hereby remise, release, and forever quitclaim unto the said C D, his heirs and assigns, all the right, title and interest, which I have in and to (here describe the premises.) To have and to hold the same, together with all the privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging, to him the said C D, his heirs and assigns forever. And I do covenant with the said C D, his heirs and assigns, that I will warrant and defend the premises to him, the said C D, his heirs and assigns forever, against the lawful claims and demands of all persons claiming, by, through, or under me. *In Witness, &c.*

Deed given by the inhabitants of a Town.

Know all men &c. that the inhabitants of the town of —, in the county of K, and State of Maine, in consideration of the sum of —, to them paid by A B, of —, the receipt whereof they do hereby acknowledge, have given, granted, bargained, sold and conveyed; and by these presents, do give &c. unto the said A B, his heirs and assigns, a piece of land &c. To have and to hold &c. (in common form.)

And the said inhabitants, for themselves and their successors, do hereby covenant with the said A B, his heirs and assigns, that, at the execution of these presents, the said inhabitants are lawfully seized in fee of the bargained premises; that the same are free from all incumbrances; that the said inhabitants have good right, full power and lawful authority, to sell and convey the same to the said A B, in manner aforesaid; and that the said inhab-

itants and their successors, shall and will, warrant and defend the same to the said A B, his heirs and assigns forever, against the lawful claims and demands of all persons whatsoever.

In witness whereof the inhabitants of the said town, by the hands of C D, their Treasurer, (or any other person or persons as the case may be,) hereunto duly authorized by a vote of the inhabitants of the said town, at a meeting legally holden for that purpose on —, have hereunto set their seal, and the said treasurer hath here under written his name. *In witness, &c.*

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Salem Observer.

SALT.

Particular attention has been given in England to salt as a manure. To show its utility Mr. Cartwright made several experiments with potatoes, planted upon beds, 3 feet wide and 40 feet long, each bed received the same number of sets.

On the 21st of September, the potatoes were taken up, when the product of each row was according to the annexed table:

No. 1	manured with Lime, 1 bush., yielded	150
2	" " " Stable manure, 3 bush.,	192
3	" " " Soot, one peck,	192
4	" " " Salt, two quarts,	198
5	" " " Salt, lime, gypsum and peat,	201
6	" " " Salt and wood ashes,	217
7	" " " Salt and soap,	240

The extraordinary effects of Salt, when combined with soot, are strikingly singular; which may be attributed to the property of saline substances, by which they attract moisture from the atmosphere, which had greater influence on the soot, than on any other manures; as soot, from its acrid and dry nature, may be supposed to require a greater proportion of water to dilute it, than those substances which contain water already. When salt was applied, either by itself or in combination, the roots were free from that scabbiness, which oftentimes affects potatoes.

LEACHED ASHES.

There is scarcely an article used for substantially improving the soil, for which more decisive testimony can be found, than can be adduced in favor of leached ashes, as a manure. They possess a highly beneficial effect, particularly when applied to lands deficient in calcareous matter, as lime and marl. They serve to free light lands of sorrel, and swampy soils they effectually destroy rushes and other aquatic weeds. The small quantity of alkaline salt and gypsum which they contain, also, renders them much superior to common calcareous matter, as a top dressing, for every kind of grass. Lime is placed in considerable quantities at the bottom of the vats or leached in all asheries, to facilitate the labor of working, and is thrown out with the ashes. This, taken in connection with the fact that a large portion of alkaline matter must remain in all ashes after leaching, accounts for the benefit they render to wet, sour soils, by neutralizing such acid, and promoting the decomposition of vegetable matter, which in such earth always proceeds slowly, while at the same time they prevent adhesion in the soil, and enable the roots of plants to seek their sustenance freely.

One of the most successful farmers in New-York, Mr. Stinson of Galway, whose soil is very poor, being 54 per cent of pure silice, and only 3 per cent of the carbonate of lime, for the ten years previous to 1832, raised annually 5000 bushels of corn, averaging over 100 bushels to the acre. He allowed five loads of barn yard manure and three of leached ashes to the acre, and this was always spread upon the surface, after ploughing for the first crop, and either harrowed or ploughed in with a very light plough. He deems leached ashes a most valuable manure and much to be preferred to that which is unleached, which he considers as having at first a tendency to force the land, but in the end to impoverish it. Next to leached ashes, he considers lime the best manure for land.

In no part of the United States has agriculture and horticulture reached a greater degree of perfection than in some parts of Long Island, and this conversion of sandy plains into the most fer-

tile of soils, is by those who are acquainted with the history of that region, attributed mainly to leached ashes, purchased at New York and the various landings on the North River.

The best mode of application appears to be, to mix it with the surface of the earth, where it will be slightly covered by the operations of sowing and planting. A Pennsylvania farmer says he puts a small handful of unleached ashes into each hill of corn at the time of planting, and thinks this a better method than to put on the hill after the corn has come up. Another writer affirms from his own experience, that a bushel of ashes is worth as much to the farmer as a bushel of corn, and advises his brethren to apply their ashes to their corn or grass land, in preference to selling it at ten or twelve cents per bushel.

BONES

possess very fertilizing powers as a manure. In an experiment of Mr. Watson, of Perth Amboy, with bone dust, who applied it to corn at the rate of 16 bushels to the acre, it exceeded in its effects the highest manuring with yard manure or with fish. It does not in general produce much effect the first year, unless it has been fermented before application to the soil; this process of fermentation is effected by mixing 25 bushels of leached ashes with 40 bushels of bone dust—moisten the whole with water, and at the end of twenty-four hours the heap will commence smoking, when the whole should be turned—after laying ten days, it will be fit for use. Bone dust is known to be in fermentation by the heat, and the strong smell; before being fermented, it is white or of the color of the bone; after it assumes a yellowish cast.

The quantity of bone dust applied in ordinary cases, is about twenty bushels per acre—if the bones are coarsely broken, 40 bushels should be applied, but in this the farmer would be governed by the quality of the soil; poorer lands requiring more, and those in a higher state of cultivation, less. Bone manure should be placed within about two inches of the surface; and owing to the small quantity used per acre, the seed should be brought as near to it as possible, without immediate contact, which it is thought better to avoid. In the preparation, a decided preference seems to be given to bones broken small, and the half inch bones are those most generally used. Mr. Birks states, that were he to till for early profit he would use bones powdered as fine as sawdust; if he wished to keep his land in good heart, he would use principally half inch bones, and would prefer some remaining considerably larger. The reasons for which belief are that by using bones of a larger size with the dust in them, there would be sufficient of the small particles of the dust to set the (turnip) crop forward, and sufficient of the large particles of the bone left, to maintain the land in good condition for the next crop—it is the small quantity needed to produce a given effect, that renders manures of this class so remarkable.

The soils to which they are best adapted, are those of a light and warm nature, for upon wet or cold ground, they have rarely been found to produce any sensible effect. On heavy loams and clay, the accounts of their operations have been almost invariably unfavorable, and it may be laid down as a necessary qualification, in a soil fit for the application of bone, that it should be dry.

CHLORIDE OF LIME.

M. Dubec has discovered that muriate of lime, (chloride of lime dissolved,) is a very active manure or vegetable stimulant. He dissolves about 2 1-4 pounds of the dry chloride in about 16 gallons of water, and with this solution, waters the plants at distant intervals. Potatoes were planted on the 1st of May in two squares six feet assunder; the one was watered with the solution, the other with water from the cistern. The former bed, which had been watered three times during the season, produced potatoes twice the size of those in the second bed, and the vines were in the same proportion.

ON FEEDING WET LEAVES TO SILKWORMS.—Mr. George Fitch of Bridgton made an experiment last season, on feeding silk worms on wet leaves. A few days after they were hatched he divided the worms into two lots; one lot was fed wholly on dry leaves, the other was fed on dry or wet leaves as they happened to be, according to

the weather; and when leaves were dirty they were washed and given to this lot in a wet state. Those fed on leaves partly wet grew faster, and became larger, and spun a week sooner than those fed on dry leaves. It required 40 threads, before doubled, from the cocoons of those fed on dry leaves, to make a thread of sewing silk of rather a large size; it took eighty threads of those fed on wet leaves to make a thread about the same size. The cocoons from wet leaves were the largest and heaviest; some of them had threads 800 yards in length. The length of the threads from the cocoons of those silkworms fed on dry leaves was not measured.

We publish these particulars as it has been considered necessary to have dry leaves for silkworms, and it has been recommended to pick leaves before a storm in order to have a supply of dry leaves on hand. A few years ago, there seemed to be, according to writers on the subject, a great deal of difficulty in managing silk worms and manufacturing silk. Close rooms, with stoves and thermometers to regulate the temperature, and dry leaves were considered indispensable; and several years practice, with good and costly instruction, and an expensive reel, in order to prepare the silk for sale in a raw state. Now, silkworms are kept in barns or sheds, without any artificial heat, & they suffer no more from cold than they do from heat. So much nicety as has been practiced in regard to their feed is not necessary.—*Yankee Farmer*.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO FRAUDS IN WOOL.—We find the following correspondence in the *Genesee Farmer*, and recommend it to the sober consideration of all Wool-Growers, who make too much haste to grow rich.—*Boston Courier*.

Lansing, Tompkins county, March, 1838.

Dear sir,—Being yourself largely engaged in the manufacture of wool, as well as a grower of it, and amply informed on the subject of, and interested in the promotion of both—and particularly informed in reference to the gross negligence, and I may say frauds, (committed by many farmers in washing and putting up their wool for market—I presume no apology is necessary in calling upon you to aid me in exposing those abuses, and convincing all, that, in preparing wool designed for sale by keeping an eye to its good condition, they promote their own interest.

As early a reply to the following queries as will suit your convenience, will oblige

Your obedient servant,

L. A. M*****.

SAMUEL LAWRENCE, Esq., Boston.

1st. Of the average of American wool, washed in the usual way, what per centage is lost by cleansing or scouring?

2d. Is German or Saxon wool better washed and the general condition better than American wool? Please state the condition of Spanish wool also.

3d. Do the German wool-growers secure their fleeces with twine, or by twisting a band of wool? And which mode is most acceptable to the manufacturer?

4th. Is it not very common to find inside of fleeces shorn in this country, dung-locks, and trash of all descriptions, entirely useless to the manufacturer? Of, say 100 pounds, what per centage is lost by purchasing, unknowingly, wool having this trash with it? Please state some of the most glaring instances of frauds which have come to your knowledge in this way.

5th. Are you not, in your purchases of wool, very much in fixing prices, by its condition,—whether well washed or badly washed,—if so, would not the difference you allow amply compensate, and more, the farmer, for the extra time required in washing his wool well?

6th. Will protection, or sheltering of sheep improve the quality of the fleece?

Boston, May 1, 1838.

Dear sir,—Absence from home a number of weeks is my apology for so long a delay in replying to your highly esteemed favor of the 28th March.

In reply to your queries I have to say—

1st. The average loss by scouring American wool is 34 1-2 per cent.

2d. The average by same process on German wool is 24 per cent. Some of the best clips in

Saxony will not shrink over 16 per cent, but the wool is accommodated, (technically called)—that is, the skirts and head of the fleeces taken off.—Spanish wools are scoured with soap after being shorn; as we take them, they shrink about 10 per cent. The wools from New South Wales are of the Saxon family, the stock having been carried from Germany; they yield about 70 per cent of clean wool.

3d. The wools from the most celebrated flocks in Germany are packed in bales weighing about 400 pounds each,—the fleeces never done up singly, spread flat against each other,—and there is no twine about them. This mode cannot be adopted in this country for a long time, till which let the fleeces be secured by a gentle twist of the tail; if your neighbors cannot make it out to their minds, let me refer them to my excellent friends, H. D. Grove or Daniel Rogers, of Hoosack, who will relieve them at once.

4th. The practice of enclosing the fleece, clippings, &c., is too common, and should be discouraged by manufacturers. I have known six ounces of this useless stuff taken from one fleece. There is another practice equally disgraceful—the use of five to twenty times as much twine as is necessary. A short time since, I took sixty-six feet of large twine from one fleece.

5th. The cheating practices are short-sighted, inasmuch as the “clean thing” brings a price proportionate. We always fix the price per pound by the quantity of scoured wool it will yield;—in our purchases we frequently make a difference of five cents per pound in precisely similar qualities. By adopting this system, the loss on our purchases is less, probably, than of some other manufacturers. For the last three years the loss in our stapling-room on American wool has been 1 1-3 per cent; this includes clippings, twine, dirt, &c.

6th. I believe protection in winter is essential to the production of fine wool, especially in this hard climate. My acquaintance with wool-growers in this country is very extensive, and I do not know a single instance of fine wool being produced without sheltering the sheep. Besides the quality of the wool, there are many other considerations why sheep should be sheltered! and first, *humanity*—then the *saving of life* of old and young—*avoiding diseases* of all kinds, &c. &c., too numerous to mention.

The art of growing wool in this country is becoming better understood yearly, and I believe the time is not distant when we can afford to produce wool at about European prices. The woolen manufacturers have done a bad business since August, 1836, but their courage is unabated,—they believe the ebb has continued six months longer than was natural.

Your ob't serv't and friend,
S. LAWRENCE.

It is with no ordinary satisfaction, Mr. Editor, that I perceive in the above, a confirmation of all the positions I have recently, and shall continue to maintain, in the columns of the *Genesee Farmer*, both in regard to the present subject, and the advantages resulting from protection of sheep during the winter.

In conclusion—Once upon a time a traveler stopped at an inn and called for a repeat, which, on being spread before him, he discovered something which caused no little disgust, at once betrayed the sluttishness of the hostess—viz: *hairs in the butter*. The traveler being possessed of more than an ordinary share of equanimity of temper, instead of being indignant at this outrageous departure from the *clean thing*, he only mildly and graciously requested of her ladyship, that the next time he called, she would oblige him by putting her hairs on one plate, and the butter on another; and if he thought it desirable, he would mix for himself. So with the manufacturers. If we will persist in enclosing within our fleeces *filth, burs, clippings, &c. &c.*, they implore us to put “all the sort o’ thing” in one sack, and our clean wool in another, in order that they may determine the relative value; and peradventure they find it to their interest to *mix* them, that they may have that privilege themselves.

But for our particular, they greatly prefer that we retain all “ding balls,” or lumps of manure, for the improvement of our soils. Let us one and all adopt this, my brethren farmers, and the consequences will be, *better crops, clean wool, and cleaner consciences*.
L. A. M.

Summary.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—The continuation of the Review of the Report of the School Committee of Winthrop, was recieved too late to take its proper place, and must be deferred until next week.

"O. P. Q." on Self-Education, shall be published as soon as we can make room for it.

"W.," "R.," "J. H. J.," &c. &c. shall each have their turn.

We have received several communications in rhyme, or what may with propriety be called, "poetry run mad." Any thing that is passable, coming from our farmers, shall receive attention; and we have no doubt but the writers of these communications might furnish us with articles in prose, which would be both useful and entertaining, and which we should be pleased to publish.

FIRE.—On Thursday evening last, about 10 o'clock, fire was discovered in a quantity of straw in one of the barns belonging to the Town Farm, about two miles west of the village. Before assistance could be obtained, two Barns, a Shed which connected them, and the Granery, were consumed. In the barns was about one and a half tons of hay—four or five tons of straw, four pigs, and probably some farming tools, &c.; and in the granery was 4 or 5 bushels of wheat,—all of which were burnt. It must have been the work of an incendiary, as no light had been carried to the barn for several weeks. Had it not been for the prompt and energetic exertions of the two engine companies, twenty or thirty cords of wood piled in the yard would have been burnt, and we think the house could hardly have been saved. Loss estimated from 6 to \$800.

RAPID GROWTH.—A hop vine in our neighbor's garden grew over ten feet in length in a week—from the 13th to the 20th inst.

EMIGRATION.—The tide of emigration appears to be in some degree changed. Instead of going west, it is now setting eastward, and if nothing occurs to prevent, the unimproved portion of our State at no very distant period will become the "garden of Maine." Companies have been formed in several towns with a view of settling on the Aroostook; and we are informed that a company of twelve or fifteen has been made up of our smartest and most rugged young men, who have sent a committee down to select the lots of land for them; and that the company intend to start soon after their return, that they may fall trees this season. These things are as they should be. There is no reason why our young farmers should be driven to the "far west," when we have equally as good soil within our own borders.

The Editor of the Bangor Mechanic and Farmer is rejoiced at the idea of having warm and cold baths opened in that city. He is right. We should rejoice if a similar privilege should be enjoyed by the inhabitants in this town. No one unacquainted with the bath in warm weather can appreciate its enjoyment, to say nothing of its healthful tendency.

Mechanic's Fair.

THE MAINE CHARITABLE MECHANIC ASSOCIATION, have determined to hold a Fair and Exhibition for Premiums, in the City of PORTLAND, commencing on MONDAY, the 24th day of SEPTEMBER next: The Association has appropriated the sum of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS to enable the Managers to conduct the Fair on a scale of liberality worthy of the object, and to insure satisfaction to all that may be disposed to offer articles for exhibition.

MEDALS or DIPLOMAS will be awarded to the

owners of all articles, that may be deemed worthy of such distinction.

The increasing interest felt by the Mechanics and Manufacturers in this section of New England; and the complete success of similar Societies in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston; in exhibitions of this kind, have induced the Maine Charitable Mechanic Association to adopt this measure, believing, as we do, that great and lasting benefits will result, not only to those who offer articles for exhibition, but to all who witness such displays. It would be deemed superfluous in a Circular of this kind, to attempt to enumerate all the advantages to every class of the community, of Exhibitions like the one in contemplation. They will readily suggest themselves to the mind of every one who feels interested in the advancement of Domestic Manufacturers and the Arts generally. We therefore invite the attention of Mechanics &c., to the subject, and trust that they will not only contribute towards the Exhibition themselves, but induce such of their friends to enter the field of competition, as are especially interested in the success of these important branches of industry.

To the Mechanics and Manufacturers of our own State, we would say, although we may not be able in every respect to compete with the matured experience and skill of our more favored brethren in other parts of New England; yet by manifesting our zeal in the cause, we shall show them that we 'will endeavor' to approximate that rank to which Manufactures and the Arts are destined ultimately to reach under the protecting genius of our institutions.

We invite contributions of Articles from "every department of Industry—choice specimens of Ingenuity and Skill—unique and valuable domestic productions, natural and artificial—the delicate and beautiful handiwork of females"—labor saving machines, implements of husbandry, new models of machinery, and, indeed, articles from every Department of Manufacture.

JAMES TODD, Chairman
of the Executive Committee.

SYNOPSIS OF THE REGULATIONS;

To be observed at the first Fair and Exhibition of the M. C. M. Association.

Articles will be received at any time between the First and Twentieth of September next. It is desirable that all articles intended for the Fair be delivered by the 20th, unless unavoidable circumstances prevent it. All persons presenting articles to the Fair, must attend to have them registered in their turns, by the Receiving Clerk. Judges will be appointed to view all articles, and the Board of Managers will award Premiums on such articles as the Judges shall declare most worthy. Articles may be offered by Apprentices, by permission of their masters. Articles intended for sale, will be labelled accordingly, but cannot be removed until the close of the Fair, except by written permission of the Committee of Arrangements. Arrangements will be made to exhibit, in operation, any working models that may be offered, which will render the exhibition useful and interesting, the Managers respectfully invite contributions in this branch. Proof of origin must be furnished, if required, for every specimen offered for Premium. Mechanics, Artisans, Manufacturers, who may wish to present Machines, Models, or Goods, for Premium, may address (post paid) NATH'L MITCHELL, Corresponding Secretary.—All articles deposited at the Fair, will be at the risk of the owners. In the intervals of the Exhibition, the Board of Managers will cause the most efficient measures to be taken for the protection of the property.

Editors will confer a favor on the Maine Charitable Mechanic Association, and perhaps render a service to some of their readers, by noticing this Circular and Regulations in their papers.

LOCKED JAW.—A remedy has been discovered for this dreadful affliction. It is nothing but the application of warm strong ley, made from wood ashes. The part injured should be bathed in the ley frequently, and if it be in a part of the body that cannot be conveniently immersed, apply flannel wetted with the ley.

A GOOD WIFE.—The Barnstable Patriot says that any girl that always makes good coffee, does not scold on a washing day, and is willing to be

seen before breakfast time, will doubtless make a good wife.

ATTEMPT AT PIRACY AND MURDER.—Capt. Noyes of the schooner Betsey, recently arrived at this port, from the South Seas, reports that while sealing on the coast of Peru, his boat was chased and boarded by the crew of another, consisting of about a dozen Indians and three white men, the leader of whom appeared to be a Spaniard. On the approach of this boat, the crew of the former, thinking it was their design to communicate with them, lay on their oars till she might approach, when, within a short distance, they ran the boat bow on, and boarded with drawn knives. Several Indians rushed upon the captain, and inflicted several, as they thought, mortal wounds upon his body, by stabbing and gashing him in the back in a very dangerous manner. Fortunately the boat of Capt. Noyes's mate hove in sight at this moment, which caused the bucanneers, after seizing the muskets to pull off as fast as possible. Capt. Noyes was in a very critical situation for some time, and much distressed from the internal bleeding of his wounds, but has since entirely recovered. He is of the opinion that it was the object of these marauders to gain possession of his boat and to seize his vessel, which they would doubtless have effected but for the timely appearance of his boat. There are now many freebooters sealing on the coast, who have deserted from whaling and other vessels, and it would be well for those cruising in that vicinity to be prepared for them.

—New London Gazette

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 4. Steamboat Accidents. The steamboats on Lake Erie this season seem to be particularly unfortunate. It is but a short time since that we noticed the accidents which occurred to the Cleveland and the Bunker Hill, and more recently to the steamboat Cincinnati. The steamboat Rochester, and the Steamboat Erie, a new crack boat, now come in turn. The Erie met with an accident very similar to that which befel the Cleveland. Her piston strap gave way, producing a tremendous discussion and destroying her cylinder. It will take several thousand dollars to repair the damages. The Erie is a boat of great speed, having performed, on her first trip, the distance of forty miles between Dunkirk and Buffalo in two hours.

THE TRIAL OF RICHARD H. WHITE on the charge of burning the Treasury buildings at Washington, has resulted in his acquittal; the Jury stood 9 to 3 for a full acquittal, and finally compromised by returning the following:—"We, the Jury, find the prisoner, R. H. White, under the plea of limitations NOT GUILTY."

A Church burnt by mistake. The Methodist Church at Kirland, Ohio, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 22d ult. It stood near the Mormon Temple, and was set on fire by an incendiary, whose design was to burn out the Mormons. This is a pretty fair exemplification of the even handed justice dispensed under the Code Lynch.

A sad accident occurred the other day in Jaffrey, which should be a warning to children. It seems that a young Miss, twelve years old, the daughter of Mrs. Chapman, who attended the school at a short distance from the village, having arrived in the morning before any of the other scholars or the teacher, attempted to enter the house by raising a window, which she reached by the aid of a beam of wood placed against the building. As she was climbing in, the window fell—caught her by the neck, and strangled her. In this situation she was discovered by her school mates.—Keene Sentinel.

Fatal Coincidence.—A very singular but fatal accident happened recently at a village near Murdock's Creek, Jackson Co. Ohio. A young lady, who kept a school on the opposite side of the creek, had gone over to visit her mother, and take back five pupils, whose parents were anxious to place their children under her tuition for the summer term. While Miss M. was at her breakfast, the mother of one of the girls came to say that, in consequence of her having dreamed that the canoe was upset in crossing the creek, and her child drowned, she had determined not to let her go that day, and in the most earnest and pressing manner entreated Miss M. to defer her return twenty-four hours at least. She laughed at the fear of the mother, and with her other four pupils, two about 9 or 10 years, and two

about 15 years, (twin sisters) embarked in a canoe which the lady had often enough gone safely over in; but, before it was half across the creek, one of the girls turned round quickly to wave her handkerchief to those watching them on the brink, lost her balance, and fell into the stream. Her companions immediately rushed to the side of the canoe to prevent her from sinking until they could paddle into shallow water, when the frail bark instantly filled, and all the five perished in the sight of some twenty women, most of whom were relations, and all intimate acquaintances.

Curious Pension Case. Among the large number of Pension bills that were passed in the U. S. House of Representatives last Saturday, was one in which the pension was claimed under peculiar circumstances. It was that of Benjamin Gannet, who claimed a pension in right of his wife, Deborah Shurtleff, who enlisted in April, 1781, in one of the Massachusetts regiments, and served two years in the wars of the Revolution, after which she was honorably discharged, having been seriously wounded at Tarrytown, 1783. She married, received a pension, and died, and her husband now claimed her pension, as in the case of widows of Revolutionary soldiers. The bill passed without any opposition.—*Transcript.*

The King of the Ashantees.—A law of the Ashantees allows their sovereign to possess 3333 wives, this being the precise mystical number on which the prosperity of the nation depends.

SAM SLICK says, that when a feller gets too lazy to work, he paints his name over the door, and calls it a tavern; and as like as not, he makes the whole neighborhood as lazy as himself.

NORTH-EASTERN BOUNDARY.—In the Senate on Thursday, we learn from the correspondence of the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer, Mr. Webster, pursuant to notice, called up the proposition to institute a commission to explore and run the north-east boundary line, conformably to the treaty of 1783. Mr. W. remarked that it was not his intention to make an argument, but to state the American side of the question. In giving the details, he occupied nearly two hours. His statements throughout, were fortified by official documents and maps.—It was a most lucid view of the whole question. He expressed his opinion that Maine would not be satisfied with any reference which was not based upon the treaty of 1783, and his regret at observing that there was a disposition on the part of the Executive, to vary from the stipulations contained in that treaty.

THE CAPTURE OF FIVE SLAVE VESSELS.—The Bermuda Gazette of the 29th of May contains a notice of the arrival at Hamilton of her Majesty's ship Pearl, commanded by Lord Paget, having in charge two slave vessels captured by the Pearl, toward the close of April—one was the brig Dilligent, captured after a chase of sixteen hours. She had on board four hundred and eighty Slaves, besides a crew of forty five men—forty of the poor slaves had died on the passage. The other was the Opposition, and was captured the same day.—She had, however, previously landed her slaves on the south side of Cuba.

Another slave, the brig Camoens, with five hundred and eighty slaves, had been captured by the British armed schooner Sappho.

The schooner Benjamin Gaither, Conover, arrived last evening from Chagres; reports that on 31st of May, when off Ponce, P. R. fell in with and was boarded by H. B. M. brig Snake, which reported that she had captured two slave vessels, which were bound for the Havana—the Matilda and Arrogant.—*N. Y. Commercial of Friday.*

The Murder in Arkansas.—The Little Rock Gazette of the 23d inst. contains a full and detailed account of the trial of Col. John Wilson, late Speaker of the House of Representatives, and member from Clarke county, for the murder of Major J. J. Anthony, member from the county of Randolph, on the 4th day of December last. There were six witnesses examined on behalf of the State, and two in behalf of the accused. It appears from the testimony, that this unfortunate occurrence originated in an allusion made by Mr. Anthony, with regard to the Real Estate Bank of which the Speaker was President. The deceased was speaking on a bill relative to granting premiums for killing slaves; the bill required that an affidavit be made

before a magistrate previous to the payment of the premium. Mr. Anthony moved to strike out the word magistrate, and insert the President of the Real Estate Bank. The Speaker immediately asked, "do you mean to insult the chair? If you do, you will take it back very quick." Mr. A. disclaimed any insult but observed that he thought "the certificates should be signed by a man of great dignity." As soon as those words were uttered, the Speaker left the chair, and as he descended, drew his bowie knife, having a blade nine inches long. Mr. A. then left his seat, and drew his knife blade twelve inches long, advanced towards the Speaker—flourishing the knife—made two passes, and struck him on the arm. Wilson retreated a few paces, and as he was in the act of again advancing, Anthony threw his knife and afterwards a chair at him. Wilson caught it, made a thrust with his knife underneath the chair, which entered Anthony's breast, who immediately fell and expired. The verdict of the jury was "Guilty of excusable homicide." The prisoner was then discharged.

MARRIED,

In Brunswick, on the 14th inst., by Rev. Mr. Bragdon, Mr. Amos Downing, of Winthrop, to Miss Lucy W. Orcutt.

In Durham, Mr. Luther Storer, of Bath, to Miss Jane Booker, of the former place.

In Thomaston, Mr. Edwin L. Snow to Miss Antoinette Eaton.

DIED,

In Augusta, on Sunday last, Mrs. Ann R., wife of Mr. Richard D. Rice, and daughter of Stevens Smith, Esq., of this town, aged 22.

In Bradford, on the 11th inst., very suddenly, Mrs. Harriet F. wife of Mr. Luther Gary, aged 25.

In Sangerville, May 26th, Mrs. Sarah P. Leland, aged 72.

In Bangor, of Consumption, on the 10th inst. Mr. Ara Warren, aged 20.

WOOL! WOOL!

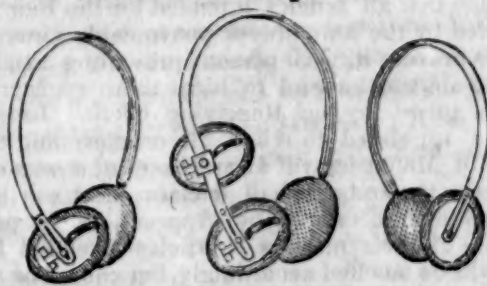
100,000 lbs. Wool wanted, for which the highest Cash Price will be paid by B. NASON, Agent of Salisbury Manufacturing Co., or

WM. NASON & Co.

Hallowell, June 13th.

44tf

Marsh's Superior



PATENT TRUSS.

These Trusses are constructed in many particulars on an entirely new plan, and their advantages over all other Trusses, have been attested not only by the most respectable of the Medical Faculty, but by the actual experiment of those afflicted with the disease which they are intended to alleviate. The most eminent Physicians, upon an examination of this Truss, are so decided as to its superiority, that they have cheerfully and voluntarily given certificates to the proprietors to be laid before the public. They are adapted to persons of all ages from the infant of a few weeks old to the aged of fourscore.—Certificates of cures have been given by persons from 60 to 70 years of age, some of them laboring men, who have had ruptures from 20 to 30 years standing, and were completely cured by using the above Trusses, after trying other kinds to no purpose. The above Trusses, together with Hull's, &c., can be had of

SAMUEL ADAMS,

Druggist—Hallowell, Me.

POCKET BOOK LOST,

On Friday the 25th of May, last, between the subscriber's in New-Portland and Readfield Corner, a Calfskin Pocket book containing four dollars in Bank bills, an order on Dole & Stickney of Hallowell, for some Iron, and various other papers of no use to any other person than the owner. The finder shall be generously rewarded by leaving the same with the Editor of the Me. Farmer, or with the subscriber, or giving notice where it is.

WM. TITCOMB.

New-Portland; June 2, 1838.

3w18

Notice to Farmers.

The subscriber having lived in the State of New York and acquainted with their method of cradling grain, has obtained a sample of their Cradles with a late improvement, and has opened a shop at Kent's Hill, Readfield, for the manufacture of the same.—These Cradles are decidedly superior to any thing of the kind in the New England States, being of simple and durable construction, and light and easy to work with. Those in want of the article can be supplied, and further information given, by calling on the subscriber at Kent's Hill, or at PRESCOTT & WOOD'S Hard Ware and Stove establishment, Hallowell.

WM. H. WOODFORD.

June 21, 1838.

3w20

VALUABLE FAMILY MEDICINES.

Dr. Relfe's Pills and drops. Dumfries' Eye Water, &c. Corn Plaster. Harrison's Remedy for the Piles, Cough Pills, and Pristaltic Lozenges, together with the most approved Standard Medicines. 20

For Sale by SAMUEL ADAMS,

Apothecary, Hallowell.

Household Utensils.

Iron bound Wash Tubs. Wooden bound do. do. Keelers. Churns. Hard Pine Milk Pails. Painted do. do. Wash Boards. Chopping Trays. Glass Lanterns. Do. Lamps. Brass Kettles. Hang Fry Pans. Long Handled do. Fancy Bellows. Common do. Brass head Fancy Dogs. Grid Irons. Sad Irons. Together with a general assortment of Crockery Ware, For sale by R. G. LINCOLN. Hallowell, June 23d, 1838.

SAMUEL ADAMS,
Druggist & Apothecary,
HALLOWELL, Me.

PAUL STICKNEY

Has just received, in addition to his former stock of BOOTS & SHOES, 1000 pairs of Ladies' Kid Slippers, of various qualities, which will be sold unusually low for Cash.—Also, Walker's No. 10 thread—morocco, kid and binding skins, &c. &c.

Purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

Hallowell, June 14, 1838.

F. SCAMMON,

DRUGGIST & APOTHECARY,

No. 4, Merchants' Row,

HALLOWELL:

Keeps constantly for sale an extensive assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Surgical Instruments, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, &c. 1tf

TURNIP & BEET SEED.

50 lb. White Flat English Turnip.
20 lb. Ruta Baga or Swedish do.
10 lb. Imported Ruta Baga do.
10 lb. Norfolk do.
30 lb. French Sugar Beet, (raised in France,) imported and raised last year.
30 lb. Mangle Wurtzel Beet,

Can be obtained at R. G. LINCOLN'S Agricultural Seed Store. 44c19f

Hallowell, June 11, 1838.

FOR SALE IN GARDINER,

On the road from Hallowell to Litchfield, and 4 1-2 miles from the former, a good farm, which has been well cultivated, and has 150 rods of stone wall on it. It contains about 93 acres—and is now occupied by Mr. Carlton.—For terms of sale apply to Joseph Carlton and Joseph Carlton, Jr. on the premises, or to the subscriber at Hallowell.

CHS. VAUGHAN.

April 6, 1838.

tf -10

SHINGLE MILLS.

The subscriber offers to the public, Shingle Machines, patented by Mr. CARY of Brookfield, Mass., which he can safely say, are superior to any others built in the New-England States; and will furnish them to purchasers on short notice, jointing wheels and saws with them. All such as wish to purchase will do well to call and examine.

CHARLES HALE.

Gardiner, Me., March 1, 1838.

12tf

Field Seeds.

Golden Straw wheat; Black Sea Wheat; Malaga wheat; Holton wheat;—Bald Barley; Two Rowed Barley;—Dutton Corn; Early Canada do; White Canada do;—Skinless Oats;—Marrowfat Peas.

For sale by

R. G. LINCOLN.

April, 5, 1838.

34

POETRY.

For the Maine Farmer.

THE LIBEL.

Have you heard of the libel on the farmers of
Maine,
Which relates to the subject of bread-stuffs and
grain ;
Which states that our soil is so sterile and poor,
You might as well till the barrenest moor,—
That you always will have, though you toil as you
will,
To go with your bag "to New-York to mill,"—
There change your hard granite for barrels of flour—
To raise it at home is not in your power ?

Yes, the farmers of Maine have heard with regret,
The tauntings of scorn applied to them yet ;
Though conscious they may be a little to blame
For not wiping off before this, the burden of shame
Which attaches to them for misimproving their soil,
And hence they have lost the fruit of their toil.

Yes, know ye, New-Yorkers, we've read with
surprise
The libel, and feel our ambition arise
To repel the assertion, and prove to mankind,
That our soil is as good as any you'll find
For raising potatoes, and also for wheat,
And the best of materials for fattening meat—
That our pastures are good, when we've clear'd
off the bushes,
And our quagmires, when drain'd, and we've kill'd
down the rushes—

That butter and cheese can be made here as good
As any where else, to supply us with food,
And a portion to spare for others that need,
For our cattle can graze on the sweetest of feed ;
And roots we can raise, as many as we please,
To feed with our hay, our oats and our peas.

The plough is in motion with vigor and speed,
And we are all busy in steeping our seed ;
Determined, if a blessing shall crown all our labors,
No more for our bread to depend on our neighbors—
Determined, though some may think it is droll ;
To give the New-Yorkers no more of our toll.

J. H. J.

Peru, April, 1838.

PEACE DEPARTMENT.

For the Maine Farmer.

What right has a Nation to make War ?

Whatever may be said in justification of defensive war, (towards which some writers are so charitable,) I cannot conceive any moral right to make war with another nation. Indeed, I very much doubt whether such an enquiry ever enters the noddles of war makers. They act professedly upon the principle of expediency, without any reference to the question of right. But I leave the question of expediency to be considered at some future period.

If nations as well as individuals are accountable to a higher power, it seems to be a proper subject of inquiry, whether the caprice of a few individuals is sufficient authority to justify one nation in butchering and burning the peaceable inhabitants of another nation, because their rulers have in the opinion of the former violated the vague and indefinable laws, or disregarded their just rights.

When an individual is injured in his person or property by his neighbor, if he can substantiate his claim, he can get redress by a due course of law. But if the circumstances in the case are such that he cannot get justice in this way, (which is often the case,) is he permitted in any civilized country to seek redress by physical force ? No. And why not ? Because he is not, and cannot be a suitable judge in his own cause. And if no individual can be competent to judge in his own cause, why

should a nation, composed of just such individuals, arrogate to itself the prerogative of being judge, jury, advocate and executioner in its own cause ? It may appear to some at first thought, that a government, composed as it should be, (but seldom is,) of the combined wisdom, talent and integrity of the nation, would be in a better situation to decide impartially, than an individual. But I believe a moment's reflection will satisfy any candid mind that the truth is the very reverse of this. For the individual is surrounded by a disinterested community, whose opinion he can hardly avoid learning respecting the justice of his claims.

Not so with the government. When war is pending between two powers, the neighboring nations will always hope for gain, or fear a loss, and consequently, being interested in the issue, if they express any opinion, their judgment will be warped by selfish motives. And at home the popular cry is, "we are wronged, we are threatened, we are insulted ! and nothing but war can secure our rights and save the national character from disgrace."

In the mean time, a host of military characters begin to calculate their chances for promotion, and the number of lucrative offices that war would place at their disposal, and above all, the crowns of glory they would win : and their souls if not their bodies are apparently consuming with the intensity of patriotism that burns within them, they graciously volunteer their services to stimulate and inflame the passions of their constituents by their eloquence and their grog, till they are ripe for the combat. And then through seas of blood and tears, and on the necks of widows and orphans of their own countrymen, they rise exulting to the pinnacle of Fame, and receive, I was about to say, the universal adoration of a free and Christian people.

And all this to get justice ! To get justice ! Yes, we talk about "going to war" to get justice, when it cannot be denied that the commander who is the greatest adept in intrigue and deception, and other kindred traits, stands the best chance, other things being equal, to gain the victory. But stay : I forgot that the ministers of our holy religion are interceding at the Throne of Grace all the time. Yes, in both nations, the messengers commissioned by Heaven to bear the glad tidings of "Peace on earth and good will to men," are praying, not however, that justice may be done between the belligerent powers, but that their respective armies may be successful in butchering their enemies.

But I am asked if I do not believe the righteous Sovereign of the Universe would be more likely to regard the petitions of the innocent than the guilty. Point me to an innocent nation engaged in fighting, and it will then be in season to attempt an answer. I believe that so long as the nations of the earth continue to indulge themselves in such a diabolical practice, He will suffer them to scourge themselves and each other in this way. Although I speak with some severity, I am not conscious of any vindictive feelings, but I am filled with horror and amazement, that enlightened Christian nations should continue to lavish their millions on millions annually to support such a system to be their own scourge, if not their utter ruin. The system itself is a curse to any nation both in peace and war.

Vassalboro', June 7, 1838.

S. R. FELKER

Has on hand a large and extensive assortment of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Camblets, Velvets and Vestings. Also, a large assortment of ready made Garments. Garments cut and made in a genteel and fashionable style, and warranted to fit.

Gentlemen wishing to purchase for cash will find it to their advantage to call at this establishment.
Hallowell, Feb'y. 17, 1838.

GARDEN & AGRICULTURAL SEEDS.
HOVEY & Co.,
Seedsmen,

No. 9, MERCHANTS' ROW—BOSTON.

HAVE now on hand and for sale at their Seed Store a large and extensive assortment of GARDEN, FIELD, GRASS & FLOWER SEEDS of the growth of 1837,—at wholesale or retail, warranted of the best quality.

Grass and Field Seeds of every description, viz: Herds Grass, Red Top, Northern and Southern Clover, White Clover, Lucerne, Orchard, Rye and Dew Grass, Millet, &c. &c. Spring and Winter Wheat, Barley, Rye, Buckwheat, Indian Wheat, Mangold Wurtzel, Ruta Baga, Sugar Beet, Honey Locust, White Mulberry, Early and Late Potatoes for seed, Early Dutton, Phinney and other fine and celebrated varieties of Seed Corn, &c. &c.

Vegetable Seeds comprising one of the best assortments to be found in New-England. It would be impossible to enumerate the varieties in an advertisement. Every new and superior kind is annually added to our stock.

Flower Seeds. An assortment exceeding two hundred varieties, embracing all the newest and most rare and choice kinds in cultivation; reared principally by ourselves at our garden near Boston, and warranted true to their names. Among the number are assortments of double German Aster, Lennices, Balsams, &c. &c.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees: Grape Vines, Gooseberries, Currants, &c. Asparagus and Rhubarb roots of the best kinds. A superb collection of Double DAHLIAS. Greenhouse plants, Hardy flowering Shrubs, Bulbous flower roots, &c. Books on Agriculture, Horticulture and Botany. Garden Tools and every thing supplied for the Garden.

Dealers and others furnished on accommodating terms with GARDEN SEEDS by the pound, bushel or ounce; also in Boxes, containing every variety wanted, put up in papers ready for retailing; each kind labelled with the name and particulars of cultivation. A liberal discount made from retail prices.

Having for a long period been engaged in raising seeds and cultivating plants of all kinds, we feel assured that we can supply our customers with articles of genuine quality and true to the kinds ordered. In the selection of Wheat, Corn and other agricultural seeds, we give the greatest attention.

Orders directed to HOVEY & Co., 9, Merchants' Row—Boston, will meet with immediate attention, and be faithfully executed. HOVEY & Co.

GRAVE STONES

The subscriber would inform the public that he continues to carry on the Stone Cutting business at the old stand, (near the foot of Winthrop st.—on the River side of Main St.) where he keeps a very large assortment of stone—consisting of the beautiful New York White and Blue Marble—Thomaston Marble—Quincy Slate stone, &c. &c.

He would only say to those individuals who wish to purchase Grave Stones, Monuments, Tomb Tables, Paint stones, &c., that if they will call and examine the chance of selecting among about 1000 feet of stone—some almost, if not quite equal to the Italian White Marble—also his (PRICES) Workmanship, after more than a dozen years' experience—if he cannot give as good satisfaction as at any other place in Maine or Massachusetts, he will pledge himself to satisfy those who call for their trouble. His shop will readily be found by its open front, finished monuments, &c. in sight. To companies who unite to purchase any of the above, a liberal discount will be made. Chimney Pieces, Hearth stones, &c. furnished to order.—All orders promptly attended to; and all kinds of sculpture in stone done at short notice.

JOEL CLARK, Jr.

Hallowell, Dec. 2, 1837.

BEES—BEE HOUSES.

Beard's Patent Bee Houses, with Bees in them or without Bees. Price, with Bees in them and the Right for one farm, from twenty-five to fifty dollars apiece. The above Bee Houses contain from two to four swarms each, in two separate apartments—each apartment contains two hives and thirty-six boxes; the whole house contains seventy-two boxes and four hives—and is so constructed that you have no occasion to kill any Bees for time.

Price of empty Bee Houses, with a farm Right, fifteen dollars; Right without a house, for a farm, five dollars; Right for a good town for keeping Bees, forty dollars; those not so good, in proportion. Letters, post paid, will receive immediate attention.

EBENEZER BEARD.

New Sharon, March, 1838.